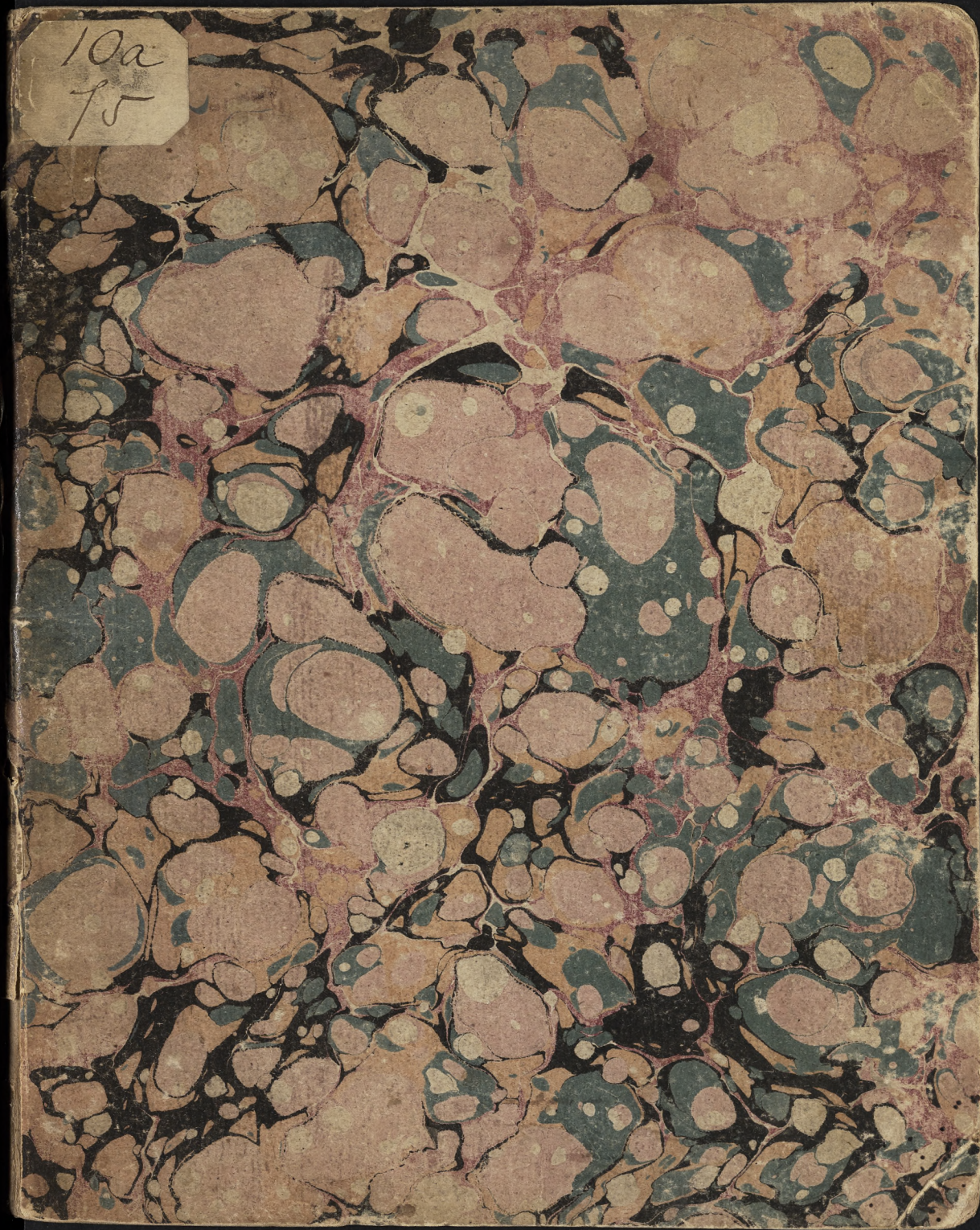


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Lectures

on the

Practice of Physic.

by

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Odontalgia or Tooth-ach.

By this I mean a pain in the Teeth or Jaw from a Carious Tooth. A Toothach is sometimes Rheumatic & I have likewise known it Gouty; we are not however to consider it in that view now; for when it is rheumatic it is to be treated as a Rheumatism which we have already considered & if it is of a gouty nature y. treatment proper for the gout will be applicable for it. At present then we are to confine ourselves simply to the consideration of that species of Tooth-ach which arises from carious teeth. And tho it is a disease seldom or never attended with danger, yet it occasions great pain & often is attended to disagreeable consequences. A carious tooth in the upper jaw often occasions a gnawing pain in the Cheekbone, is sometimes attended

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with Suppuration that extends into the
Antrum Maxillare & will even produce a
Caries of y. ⁱⁿ Bones of the Face. In y. lower
jaw it produces a difficulty of Deglutition;
pain in y. Ear & Head; sometimes a suppura-
tion takes place at y. root of the Tooth
which affects y. Jaw bone & lays y. founda-
tion for a fistulous Ulcer. Women are
thought to be more subject to the Toothach
than Men. It frequently attends pregnancy &
then they are ^{generally} free from Nausea & Vomiting.
It is also occasioned by a Suppression of y. Men-
ses.

The immediate or Proximate Cause of y. Tooth-
ach appears to be some acid or irritating
matter applied to the nerve of the Tooth,
& it is therefore liable to be exasperated by
heat, cold, Sweet & other substances taken in-
to the mouth. There are instances too of
persons

persons who lose their teeth by caries & yet never experience y^e. tooth-ach. It is a vulgar error that a worm in y^e. Tooth is the Cause of the pain; this has probably taken its rise from y^e. funiculus of y^e. Tooth suppurating & ^{being} discharged, which, by the assistance of y^e. imagination, has been supposed to be y^e. Worm that is the Cause of the disease.

With respect to y^e. Cure of y^e. Tooth-ach, y^e. extraction of y^e. Tooth is undoubtedly y^e. only certain & effectual Method of Relief. This however cannot or will not be always submitted to & yet some relief is frequently asked & expected from us. In pregnant women bleeding is generally y^e. most effectual remedy & in every case, where there is a general fever, which is but seldom, bleeding may be practised with advantage

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advantage. Destroying the nerve of the Tooth by introducing a red hot iron Wire; or by Caustics or by acid essential Oils, as of Cloves or the Oil of Pennyroyal, will often cure y. disease. Chewing or holding acid substances in the mouth to cause a copious excretion of Saliva will frequently alleviate the pain; Of this kind are y. Rad. Pyrethri, Cloves, Ginger & other acid substances. Rubefacientia applied to y. Cheeks or temples occasionally relieve y. pain. It is therefore common to apply Pepper Ginger & even Mustard in that intention; but Blisters to y. Temples or behind y. Ears are generally much more effectual. Burning the external Lobe of y. Ear has likewise often procured relief.

Other applied to y. Cheek; Volatile Spirits snuffed up y. Nose, have occasionally procured a temporary respite. Emollients sometimes

tations, by encouraging a Swelling, likewise alleviate y^e. pain; for it is generally observed that y^e. swelling of y^e. Face abates y^e. pain; On the contrary, Cold Water or Snow applied to the Cheek have likewise removed y^e. pain; These however are applications that I would not recommend. The application of a Magnet or Loadstone has likewise been said to be of service. Filling the hollow tooth with Tin foil, Lead or Wax & other substances so as to exclude any communication with y^e. Air or preventing any substances that are taken into the mouth from coming in contact with the nerve of y^e. tooth, will often cure y^e. tooth ach & be y^e. means of preserving y^e. Tooth. Scarifying y^e. Gums to occasion their bleeding has to my knowledge, on many occasions afforded ^{effectual} relief. Opium, introduced into the hollow of y^e. Tooth, Lint moistened with Laudanum

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Laudanum applied to y. Gums, Bathing the Cheek with laudanum, or applying a plaister of Opium to y. Cheek, have all been occasionally useful. In myself, I found that rubbing my teeth with Rappes Snuff not only cured me of a violent toothach which had continued for sometime, but, by persevering in y. daily use of it, effectually prevented y. return of it. Others have experienced y. same relief from it; & the Powder of Bark has occasionally been attended with equally good effects.

Otalgia or Ear-ack.

This is often a most distressing complaint. It generally arises from Cold; Children are frequently affected with it, & if the pain and inflammation are not immediately relieved a suppuration often takes place that not only proves tedious & troublesome but frequently proves y^e Cause of Deafness.

I have found y^e Steam of hot Water one of the most effectual remedies for y^e Cure of the Ear-ack. The simplest & perhaps y^e best way of applying it is to dip a small sponge into hot Water & after squeezing it almost dry, hold it close to y^e Ear, & then the Vapour or steam will penetrate into y^e Organ & often give present relief. Laudanum moderately warm poured into y^e Ear will likewise often mitigate y^e pain; but if this continues

continues violent & obstinate it will be proper
 to bleed, to make use of purgatives & especially
 to apply a blister behind the Ear. In case
 a Suppuration takes place, we cannot do
 much besides keeping the Ear clean; for this
 purpose we may occasionally syringe it with
 Milk Warm Water; a solution of Soap in
 Water & lime water has likewise been
 found serviceable. When the discharge be-
 comes very offensive it affords a strong pre-
 sumption that y. bones have become carious
 which proves a very tedious complaint & pro-
 duces sometimes absolute Deafness. Insects
 occasionally creep into the Ear & occasion noise,
 pain & the greatest ~~inconvenience~~ distress to y. person.
 As long as the insect remains in sight we
 should endeavour to lay hold of it with a for-
 ceps & draw it out; but when it is of such
 a size as to bury or hide itself entirely in the
 Ear

Ear, I would recommend the following method to
 you which succeeded extremely well in y^r. case
 of a young Lady to whom I was called some
 time ago - A small fly had got into her ear
 which by its motion & fluttering created the
 greatest distress; it was totally out of sight. I
 therefore filled y^r. Ear with sweet oil, for you
 are to observe, that, oil will kill insects more
 speedily than any other application & it will
 at y^r. same time defend the internal Ear from
 sustaining any injury from y^r. insect. When I
 found y^r. noise & motion had ceased in the
 ear, it was clear the insect was destroyed
 & I then syringed it with milk warm wa-
 ter which in less than half a minute brought
 out y^r. dead fly.

Deafness is occasioned by various & even op-
 posite Causes & y^r. Cure is to be instituted
 accordingly. When it is owing to hardened
 Wax in y^r. ear which is a very frequent
 Cause

Cause of Deafness, we discovered it by examin-
 ing the Ear with a lighted Candle or by y. Rays
 of y. Sun, directed into y. part. To relieve this com-
 plaint we order y. patient to lay on y. sound
 Ear & then fill the affected one w. warm oil
 of Almonds or of Olives & keep him in this po-
 sition for several hours that y. Oil may
 soften y. hardened Wax; then by syringing
 the Ear for some time with Warm Water, the
 Wax will by degrees be brought away & there
 are many instances of persons who had been
 deaf a long time & whose recovery had been
 despaired of, being restored to their hearing.
 When Deafness is occasioned by a Relaxation
 of y. Tympanum or of y. membrane that
 lines y. internal ear, the patient is troubled
 with a constant noise resembling the run-
 ning of a brook or y. dropping from the Eaves
 of Houses. This is to be cured by restoring the
 proper

proper tone to the organ. The Haarlem Oil has been
 found useful; likewise a strong solution of
 Salt in water, a teaspoonful of which is to be
 put into y. Ear; Oyster Liquor is used on y.
 same principles; a few drops of Spirit guarded
 with a little sweet oil put on Cotton; the
 smoke of Tobacco emitted into the Ear,
 has sometimes been attended with great
 Success; in this species of Deafness, Electrici-
 ty has been² also used with advantage, so has
 the Balsam: Copaiba & Blisters. And when
 every other remedy fails a partial Cold-bath
 to the Head may be advised, as it has some-
 times succeeded. Also Bathing the Side of
 the Face & behind the Ears with the vola-
 tile Soap liniment. Deafness also pro-
 ceeds from a dryness & want of Secretion
 in the Ear; in this Case y. Tympanum
 & membrane lining y. Ear become dry, &
 the

the patient is troubled with shrill & sharp
 sounds & transient pains in the Ears; these
 sounds diminish when the Air is moist & damp,
 but increase in dry & windy weather. If this
 Complaint is neglected, it commonly termi-
 nates in an incurable deafness. In this
 Bleeding, & low diet are proper; the Steam
 of hot water received into the Ear thro' a
 crooked funnel twice a day & keeping
 Cotton moistened with the oil of Bitter Al-
 monds in y. ear, are the proper remedies
 & generally attended with success. Where it
 proceeds from cold & is attended with a noise
 & singing in the ears, it may generally be
 considered as a temporary inconvenience & it is
 often most adviseable not to tamper too
 much in this case. In repeated instances of
 this kind that have come under my notice

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I have recommended patience to y^e. afflicted with an assurance that time & warmer weather would bring them effectual relief; & have never found myself disappointed; when they were not satisfied with this ~~the~~ prescription, Cupping on y^e. Temples & Neck, Blisters behind the Ears & advising them to wear Wool in their Ears moistened with a little Spirit & oil, satisfied their impatience & relieved their complaints. When Deafness is the consequence of inflammation & Suppuration in the Ear; or when the Ear is perfectly clean & y^e. deafness is not attended with a noise or ringing in y^e. Head it is in general incurable as it indicates the destruction of some part or other of the Organ; & in y^e. latter Case a paralytic affection of y^e. Ear. In every case of obstinate deafness it is

of

consequence to be certain that it does not proceed from hardened wax; & as syringing the ear can never be injurious; but in many cases useful, it will always be proper to have recourse to it in every complaint of this kind —

Podagra or Gout.

The Podagra or Gout is a disease that is frequently hereditary. The Gout comes on generally without any evident external Cause, but is generally preceded by some uncommon affection of the Stomach, fever, pain, in y^e joints & generally in the great Toe; & more certainly in the Joints of the Hands & feet; returning at intervals.

When I drew the distinction between the Gout & the Rheumatism I observed that it came on without any evident ²external Cause, that it returns at intervals & frequently alternates with affections of the Stomach & other internal parts. Tho this definition of Gout may not apply to every case, yet it is liable to very few exceptions. The Gout is a disease which has engaged the attention not only

only of physicians but of others who have been af-
 flicted with this disease, but very little satisfac-
 tory has yet been offered on y. Nature, Cause,
 & Cure of this disease. Dr. Cullen has bestowed as
 much, if not more, attention on the Gout, as on
 any disorder of which he has treated. His descrip-
 tion therefore of the disease, with the general
 Occasional Causes & the Proximate Cause
 are so perfect that I shall refer you to his
 Book for an account of them & content
 myself with making some Practical Obser-
 vations on this disorder & particularly on
 those cases or states of it which most fre-
 quently engage y. physician's attention; for
 the general opinion, which prevails & I believe justly,
 that medicines are of little or no service
 either in preventing or curing this disease,
 has led gouty persons in general, not to have
 recourse

recourse to medical aid but on unusual & extraordinary occasions.

The short Description which I shall deliver of y^e. Gout is taken from a person who had repeated & severe attacks of it & is therefore to be considered as being known from Experience.

The Gout is commonly preceded by Symptoms of Indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, a slight fever, a torpor, a suppression of the usual perspiration, with sensations as if a Stream of air was passing through the Thigh. The day before the attack there is an unusual keen appetite; involuntary tears, with a pale turbid urine. The longer these symptoms continue the more tedious will the paroxysm be. Sometimes however it attacks without any previous indisposition: a
severe

severe fit is seldom preceded by any complaints; a slight fit commonly by affections of the Stomach. The symptoms of it are that it attacks the foot & generally $\frac{1}{2}$ joint of $\frac{1}{2}$ great Toe. It is at first felt much deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ Skin & is most intense before the Skin is affected; for the pain generally abates when $\frac{1}{2}$ redness & swelling come on. A weakness is felt after the pain is gone; it moves to different parts of $\frac{1}{2}$ foot & is most severe when it attacks $\frac{1}{2}$ Sole of $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It commonly attacks both feet before $\frac{1}{2}$ paroxysm terminates; first one & then $\frac{1}{2}$ other. On the Gout's going off there is a perspiration or sweating with an itching of the parts, a redness, swelling & desquamation of the Cuticle; the fever, which attends it, remits & commonly comes on at two O'Clock in the morning; When the pain is not violent the intellectual faculties are remarkably clear. The

The Tophi or Nodes appear at different periods of life. When a person's constitution is impaired or broken by age, the pain is not so violent, but the sickness is more constant & is accompanied to noxious belchings & copious limpid Urine. At this period it frequently attacks the head & occasions a Coma; when it attacks the Lungs, Pleurisy: & when it affects the Stomach, it produces pain & a desire for strong ^{liquors} ~~drinks~~. Sydenham was of opinion that if the different paroxysms of the Gout were ^{taken} together they would take up 14 Days; D^r Martin entertains the same opinion, which is merely hypothetical. When the Urine deposits a copious sediment it is a sign the paroxysm is going off; it is also at times carried off by a gentle diarrhoea. Hippocrates was of opinion that Women during the

The Years of Menstruation & Eunuchs were exempt from y. Gout; tho this observation is ~~not~~ in general well founded, there are at times exceptions to it. It is remarkably hereditary, it will sometimes attack the Children of a Gouty parent as early as at 18 years of age; There are even instances of their being attacked at a still earlier period; otherwise however it commonly attacks after 40. unless it be brought on by intemperance or excess in Venery.

A sedentary studious Life with good health & a keen appetite & sensibility of the nervous System. predispose to it; on the contrary laborious people & those that are little engaged in thought or mental Exercises are seldom affected with it. It is observed that tall people w. large Necks are more subject to it than others.

Suppression of usual evacuations, particularly of the Piles, predisposes to it. Persons who

who perspire much, especially in the feet, are seldom attacked with it. Gouty persons are very sensible to the changes of the weather particularly when it changes from cold to moderate & it generally attacks them in the Spring & more rarely in the Summer than at any other season of the year. It usually attacks a person once a year; some have it twice; & others again have it only once in two or three years. Gouty people are more liable to Catarrhal fevers & complaints in y. Stomach than others; the Stomach is easily disordered by passions of y. Mind; but they are less disposed to epidemic & other diseases.

Hau Boerhaave & Van Swieten have reckoned the gout contagious; this however is seldom the case, tho there are instances of a wife being afflicted with the disease whose

whose husband was gouty.

The Gout has a considerable & various influence on y^e Constitution. It has been known to carry off & cure a variety of diseases; e.g. Epilepsy, obstinate Quartans & Tertians, Nephritic pains, Complaints of the Stomach, Obstructions in y^e abdominal Viscera, Asthmas & Dropsies. It is in general not attended with danger, but y^e frequent returns ~~and~~ attacks of y^e Gout impair & break y^e Constitution & finally destroy the patient by an attack on the head, Breast & Stomach.

With respect to the Treatment of the patient during the paroxysm various Remedies indeed have been proposed to mitigate the pain. Bleeding ~~has~~ been proposed for the purpose, but this is apt to make y^e Gout shift its place, & ought therefore only to be used on extraordinary occasions.

occasions. Leeches to the part or Scarifying it have been recommended; but they may be attended with the same effects; moreover, the punctures or incisions often are very difficult to heal. The same may be observed of Blisters; tho I know a Lady subject to y. Gout who frequently applied a small blister on perceiving the first symptom of the Gout, which always carried off the disease & was not attended with any inconvenience. Purgatives are improper as tending to take off the determination to the Superficies, Tho the Bowels ought to be kept regular by Glysters or gentle laxatives, but not of y. saline kind - Aloes & Soap, Castor Oil, Flor: Sulphur:, or a little Calomel are the proper laxatives. Emetics, unless upon extraordinary occasions, are likewise improper, as they might invite the Gout into

into the Stomach. Sudorifics, unless they are simple diluents, will answer no good purpose.

Opiates are of very little service; for even when administered in large doses the Sleep is much disturbed. In y. decline, when y. pain is not violent & the inflammatory Symptoms have abated, but a restlessness & uneasiness continue to keep the patient from sleeping, Opiates are very beneficial to gouty patients.

Camphorated Spirits of Wine or applications of a similar nature are improper as they will act as repellents. Emollient fomentations & Cataplasms are useless & if they are frequently repeated they weaken the joint & make the recovery more tedious. The Vapour of Hot Water may afford a temporary relief. Rye Meal has been supposed to be very useful, but its effects are inconsiderable, if it has any at all. Pedeluvia are sometimes ^{used} to promote the Swelling, but

but they ought not to be repeated too often. Cold
 Water & even Snow have been sometimes applied
 to mitigate the pain & even with Success; but
 it is however to be considered as a very precarious
 Remedy. An instance of its bad effects happen-
 ed in this City some years ago: A gouty Gen-
 tleman had been out on horseback & on his return
 went to a pump & had Water pumped on his
 Boots to carry off the mud which had been
 thrown on them in riding; he was that Night
 seized with a complaint in the head & died in
 the Course of an hour. The Moya is much
 used in China & Japan, often with Success &
 seldom with any bad Consequences. *Siu K.^m*
Temple, *Ten Meyer* & *Thompson* give accounts of
 its usefulness & so does *Van Swieten*. The Moya
 is y. Down that is scraped off from the leaf
 of a plant that grows in China. It is made
 up in the form of a pyramid of about half
 an inch high & of the breadth of an 1/8 of a Dol-
 lar at y. base. It is placed on the gouty tu-
 mour & then made to burn at y. top, it burns
 very

very gradually downwards & makes an Eschar on the
 Skin, this suppurates & discharges, by which the
 paroxysm is carried off. The practice is deserted
 in Europe; & the safest & best applications, in the
 Gout ~~are~~ when in *of* Extremities, are Flannel
 Wool & particularly soft Linn, but linen should
 be avoided. Different Sentiments, have however of
 late been propagated on this Subject, & exposing
 the affected part to *of* action of the Air has been
 recommended as having been found to afford consi-
 derable relief. The Practice may occasionally suc-
 ceed particularly in *of* West Indies where it has
 been used, as the atmosphere there is seldom of a
 temperature to prove injurious from Cold, but
 that such a practice would even be safe with
 us I am persuaded is not the Case; & we know
 that with us gouty patients, with scarce any
 exception, find themselves easiest when the part
 is wrapped up & kept warm. The late W. Kin-
 nersley, known for his discoveries in Electricity,
 had frequently threatenings of the Gout in the
 great

great Toe; but whenever he felt the symptoms he applied cold sharp Vinegar which soon removed the inflammation & pain & he thus kept off a regular fit of the Gout; he was however at length attacked with a paralytic affection under which he lingered & languished a considerable time before he died. Some time ago attended a lady under an atonic Gout & after employing a variety of remedies with blisters to *ij.* Ankles the Gout became fixed in *ij.* blistered part; but attended with so much pain & particularly a burning heat that her patience was exhausted & she took off the dressings in order to cool the part & to apply fresh Cerate on the inflammation; this was applied cool & relieved her ankles immediately; but she was within a few minutes attacked again wth *ij.* Gout in the Stomach & every effort afterwards proved ineffectual to fix it again in *ij.* Extremities.

With respect to the Regimen, this ought to be adapted to *ij.* Vigour & youth of
the

the patient. A young robust person should make use of a cooling vegetable diet; but persons advanced in years or of impaired constitutions ought rather to take an extra glass of Madiera or Sherry Wine & make use of a certain quantity of animal food that is nourishing & easy of digestion. Exercise can only be taken during the Intervals of the fit. This ought to be pretty constant & not over fatiguing; for it has often been observed that extraordinary or unusual exertions have been the means of bringing on the Gout. When the paroxysm is going off, Walking on an even floor, where there is no danger of slipping is proper in order to prevent the too great rigidity of the Joint.

Of the Methods that have been recommended to cure or prevent the returns of the Gout.

Aromatics & Bitters have been employed for this purpose. The Duke of Portland's powder is a composition of this kind: & many others of

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a similar nature have been employed at different times, but generally with an unfavourable effect. The continued use of Bitters weakens & at length destroys y. tone of the Stomach & System in general, which is particularly detrimental in gouty constitutions as it lays the foundation for the Gout to recede. In consequence of the different theories which have at different times been entertained of the nature of this disease various modes of Treatment have been proposed to cure the Gout radically. Boerhaave, who supposed an acid to be y. Original Cause of this disease recommended Alkalis. Hoffman, absorbent Earths; Vaneswieten recommends the Volatile Alkali to promote general perspiration & by wrapping the feet in flannel to increase it particularly in y. feet. This method he assures^{us} will at least mitigate the paroxysms & render the limb less rigid. Dr. Alston has recommended Lime Water for this purpose, & Soap has been advised by others. The long continued use however of these
remedies

remedies would certainly impair the Constitution; they are therefore justly neglected. Within these few years the Gum: Guaiacum has been particularly recommended for the Cure of this disease & if we can believe the Cases that have been published by persons, who assure us, they experienced the most favourable effects from it, we must allow that it is often an effectual medicine. It is used in Tincture & dissolved either in Rum or y. Volatile Spirits. — R. Guaiac: S. & Volat: — A tablespoonful & even two are to be taken at Night & continued untill it effects a cure. One or two who have used it in this place have evidently been benefitted by it & if it has not entirely removed y. Gout it has at least mitigated the paroxysms & rendered them less frequent. Sulphur boiled in Water & drinking this water has also been highly recommended & published, for the benefit of his gouty bretheren, in the public prints by a gentleman in England who assures them it procured him effectual relief. I know but one gentleman

gentleman in this place who gave it a fair trial, & he thought it afforded him considerable relief, but on a return of his Gout he gave up the use of the remedy, so that it is very uncertain what the effects would have been had he persevered in the use of it. Untill we have some more facts respecting the effects of *y. Guaiacum* in this disease we must continue to place our principle dependance for the cure of *y. Gout*, in a proper Regimen. This consists in a Low Diet with constant Exercise of the Body. The diet should be principally Milk & Vegetables particularly the various Farinacea; to avoid Suppers & fermented liquors. A Milk diet has been known to cure even *Tophi*. The exercise should be Walking; I am inclined to believe that *y. reason* why physicians among us are in general free from the Gout is owing to their using a great deal of exercise in Walking. This likewise keeps up the perspiration in the feet which has considerable effect

fect in preventing attacks of *r. Gout*; I know several gentlemen who wear thick worsted Socks to their feet the whole year, to encourage the perspiration, & find themselves much relieved both in the severity & frequency of the attacks of *r. Gout*. This regimen however should only be recommended to persons of sufficient vigour & therefore principally to people in the prime of life. In persons of an advanced age it might indeed prevent the return of the paroxysms but it would probably bring on such a state of Debility as would destroy the patient. To these we should recommend a great deal of Exercise & to decline spices or much Stimulus of any kind. To avoid intense mental application especially at Night & make use of strong frictions to *r. extremities*. The Cold Bath may be used with safety & advantage during the intervals of the paroxysms as it is an effectual remedy to promote a free & equable circulation. The Bath Waters & the hot Wells at Bristol in England are found very efficacious in restoring Constitutions that

that have been impaired by the Gout, & to restore flexibility to the joints. & I am persuaded that the warm Springs in Virginia would be attended with equally good effects. Different Methods have been tried to resolve the Tophi. The Spirit of Turpentine combined with a little spirit of Salt is frequently used. Galen made use of Old Cheese. Van Swieten recommends a mixture of Salt of Tartar & Quick lime. Issues will sometimes mitigate the paroxysms & are particularly useful in phlegmatic habits. Thitherto we have considered the treatment proper in a regular Gout; but this disease is often irregular & is then known under the Terms of Atonic Precedent & Misplaced Gout.

The Atonic Gout discovers itself by a Debility in the Stomach & Chylipoietic Viscera either without an inflammatory affection of the joints or with slight & transient pains in the limbs which often alternate with the

the Affections in *y.* Stomach. This species of Gout is generally accompanied with a variety of Nervous Symptoms, such as Depression of *y.* Spirits, Vertigo, Spasms in different parts, particularly in the face; in the Abdomen there are all the Symptoms of Hypochondriasis; in the Thorax, Palpitations, Faintings & Asthma; in *y.* head, Head-aches and Apoplexy. I have always found the Cure of this species of Gout very difficult & tedious. A proper Regimen is of great consequence; This consists in such kind of Animal food as is not too fat & rich & such vegetables as are not flatulent & hard of digestion; a glass or two of good Madeira Wine at Dinner; & moderate the frequent exercise on Horseback or Walking. Chalybeate Medicines are among the best & we occasionally order the Bark tho I have seldom found this of Use in Gouty Constitutions. Pills of Opafation to relieve the Vertigo & other Nervous Symptoms. The Columbo combined with Steel has in my practice been found beneficial.

We

We call it a *Retrocedent Gout*, when the Inflammation leaves the Joints, in consequence of which, the Stomach, Head or some other internal parts is affected. In this case we endeavour to bring the Gout again to the extremities & tho' this state of the disease is very alarming & requires speedy relief, I have hitherto found the following Method effectual. If the disease falls on y. Stomach I administer the Volatile Alkali freely in doses of 10 or more grains & repeat it every hour. To y. extremities I apply Sinapisms either to y. Legs or Arms, according to y. part which the gout had before occupied. I prefer them to Blisters in these cases, because they are quicker in their effects & occasion more considerable irritation. If there is a sickness at Stomach or Vomiting, which I attribute to the increased irritability of the Stomach, I administer Laudanum in Peppermint Water untill the Sickness is abated. I likewise order the patient to

to take a glass of Wine or warm Spirits & Water. In this situation Othor has likewise afforded relief; A gentleman in this City, on having symptoms of the Gout in his Stomach, had recourse to Othor of which he took a teaspoonful in a little Water & by repeating it once or twice relieved himself effectually of the Complaint. I was sometime ago desired to visit a gentleman who was under the care of two physicians in this City. His complaint was the Gout in the Stomach, which had afflicted him for many months & rendered his case desperate. Every remedy usually given in this disease had already been administered; but as Musk had never been tried it was concluded to have recourse to it & to give gr. x. in Solution every two hours during the violence of the pain. The effect was astonishing; it afforded him not only present relief but a continuance of it for a few days restored him to y. perfect enjoyment of health. It has

has since been used in a similar case with equally good effects. When *zj.* Recurrent Gout attacks the head I make use of the same remedies & at the same time have the patient cupped in the Temples & Neck. If the Disease falls on the Breast I apply a Blister to the Sternum & make use of the other remedies before pointed out to bring the Gout again to the Extremities. It is termed a

Misplaced Gout when the disease produces an inflammatory affection in some of the internal parts. I have repeatedly had cases of this kind & particularly inflammations of the Lungs. The following not long since. A gentleman was seized with a violent *Pneumony* for which I had him bled twice & applied a blister to the Breast. This relieved his pain & when I thought he was on the recovery

recovery he was seized with the most violent
 pain in the head & delirium. On enquiring
 whether he ever had symptoms of the Gout I
 was answered in y. negative. As his pulse was
 rather too much reduced to bear further bleed-
 ing I ordered him to be cupped in y. Neck &
 temples & gave him a purge; this Method mo-
 derated the pain in the head & relieved the De-
 lirium; but he was soon seized with a pain
 in this foot & particularly in the Sole of the foot
 which afterwards attacked the other foot in y.
 same way & produced a regular fit of the Gout.
 And on making a more strict enquiry I found
 he had once before had symptoms of the Gout
 in his feet. The Mised Gout attacks oc-
 casionally every part of the System; I have
 known it affect the Teeth & Jaws & produce
 all the Symptoms of a most violent Tooth-
 ach; in the Salivary glands, it has been known
 to

to produce a copious Salivation; it has likewise attacked the penis & produced all the symptoms of an obstinate & painful Gonorrhoea. When it attacks the neck of the Bladder it occasions the symptoms of the Stone & is attended with a constant irritation to make Water which comes away only in drops & with very great pain. In this case we have recourse to a solution of Gum: Arabic in Barley Water. If the patient can conveniently use it, we advise the Semicupium; if he is too helpless to be put into this we apply a Bladder with hot Water to y^e region of the Pubes or make use of warm fomentations to this part, inject emollient Clysters & occasionally gently laxatives ones & quiet y^e pain & irritation by sufficient doses of Laudanum. If this method does not occasion the Gout to move
we

we administer the Volatile Boluses or the
 Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum. By this treat-
 ment I have not hitherto failed of removing
 the Gout & at the same time affording my
 patient considerable relief during the parox-
 ysms & untill the disease left this very irri-
 table part of the system entirely. Practitioners
 sometimes confound the Atonic & the Misplac-
 ed Gout, but they are essentially different &
 the same method of treatment will by no
 means apply in both cases. I before ob-
 served that the misplaced Gout is an inflam-
 matory affection of some of the internal parts
 & often requires the Antiphlogistic treatment;
 The Atonic Gout again is when, from Debili-
 ty, the Constitution cannot force the Gout
 into the extremities & this requires Stimulants
 & Tonics. Sometime ago visited a Gentleman
 who

who is a physician & was affected with the mis-
 placed Gout which he mistook for the
 Atonic, as physicians are indeed seldom to
 be trusted in their own case, & by using
 Wine in very large quantities had nearly
 brought on a fatal affection of the head,
 but by immersing his feet in warm water the
 pain left his head & by considering it as
 a misplaced Gout & treating it as such
 he had relief. In a gouty constitution we
 should in general suspect the Gout when-
 ever a patient is attacked w. a disease
 & particularly if it happens at the Season
 of the year in which the gout usually attacks.
 I have within these few years twice attended
 an Elderly Gentleman who two successive
 winters about the same time in the Month
 of January was attacked with a violent Pleurisy

=sy for which I bled him freely & immediately applied a Blister on the affected part, at the same time opening his bowels with a mild laxative. This Method relieved the pain in a much shorter time than is usual in an idiopathic Pleurisy; & it likewise differed from a common Pleurisy in not being succeeded by an expectoration; tho the pain & Cough were extremely violent for the time they lasted.

Variola or Small-pox

This disease ^{was not} known in Europe before the time the Crusades were instituted for the recovery of Palestine & Jerusalem, when the Smallpox were brought from Arabia, in which Country they have prevailed from the earliest times, into Europe. It has been conjectured that y. Smallpox were the disease with which Job was afflicted.

There are two varieties of this disease, the Distinct & the Confluent which require to be considered separately; it is however to be observed that this variety depends entirely upon the different constitutions of persons attacked with this disease, & that it is by no means a different state of the variolous matter; for it is a daily observation that the most unfavourable Smallpox will often be produced from

from a person who has but a few pustules; & on the contrary the most malignant will in another constitution produce a very favourable kind.

The Eruptive fever of the Small pox in the Distinct or mild kind generally comes on with a coldness which is succeeded by heat, a pain in the back attended with head-ach & occasionally with sickness at the Stomach. It continues without a perfect intermission, tho there are considerable remissions, from 60 to 72 hours & even sometimes more. At the end of this time Pimples begin to appear in the face distinct & red which continue to come out over the rest of the Body during the succeeding 48 hours when the fever entirely goes off. This intermission of the fever continues untill 7. pustules begin to fill which is commonly on the 7.th or 8.th day when the

Suppuratory

Suppuratory fever comes on & continues untill the pocks over the whole Body are filled; when it again abates & a fever returns a third time at that period of the disease which is called the turn of the pock & is then termed the Secondary fever. As y^e pocks begin to fill the face swells; this Swelling is sometimes so considerable as to close the Eyes for several days; With the Swelling of the face there often comes on a soreness of the Throat & some difficulty of Swallowing which I believe to be owing to some pustules in the Fauces & Throat & when the Distinct Smallpox prove fatal, which happens sometimes, the patient is generally strangled or dies with all the symptoms of having an obstruction in the Trachea. I once saw a child, that had but very few smallpox, die in this manner & I had every reason to believe that a number of pustules in the Throat were the Cause

Cause of the death. In the Confluent Smallpox the Symptoms from the beginning are more violent; the Sickness at stomach is much greater, the pain in the back is much more severe, a violent head-ach attends; a delirium often comes on early & the eruption in the face makes its appearance much sooner than in the distinct kind. There is no considerable remission of the fever when the eruption is complicated but it continues without much abatement & instead of the pustules rising up & filling, they continue flat & over the whole face form, as it were but one blister which is filled with a thin fluid that never acquires the purulent & thick appearance which takes place in the distinct Smallpox. This fever at the period that is usually called the turn of the pox assumes every appearance of a putrid fever & the pox & every part of the System shew Symptoms of Putrefaction. This is the most usual state of the

two

two Varieties of Smallpox; but I have in the course of my practice met with a few instances, in which the fever from the beginning instead of being inflammatory was evidently putrid & the patients died before the eruption was completed with all the Symptoms of a highly putrid fever.

Treatment.

As the quantity of Pustules, which in general determines the event, depends altogether on the violence of the Eruptive fever, it is evident that the most effectual endeavours for the benefit of our patient are to be exerted at this period & our principle object is to moderate the violence of the fever. In the first place then a strictly Antiphlogistic Regimen is necessary. His diet should be entirely vegetable, his drink accepsent & cooling; his bowels to be well opened with cooling laxatives; The air of the chamber to be cooler than in most other diseases & the patient

patient should frequently be taken out of bed to
 avoid the heat of it. If the pulse indicates bleeding
 this should be administered immediately, & I have
 generally found that the giving an emetic in this,
 as well as in other fevers, produces a considerable
 remission. We may likewise order the constant
 use of Nitre & combine antimonials with it, to
 bring on & if possible, keep up a constant gen-
 tle perspiration, as the fever will always be mo-
 derated by a perspiration that is not brought on
 by stimulating or heating medicines & regimen.
 To render this more certain we may likewise
 order pedeluvia, but there should be but mode-
 rately warm & not continued for more than
 five minutes at a time. If notwithstanding this
 treatment the Small pox should prove themselves
 of the Confluent kind, in which we have reason
 to expect that putrescency will sooner or later
 take place or that our patient will sink from
 Debility, we must, as soon as the eruption is com-
 pleted,

plates, by proper remedies counteract this fatal tendency. For this purpose Bark & Wine with the Elixir of Vitriol are the most effectual remedies. In my practice I observed that Bark in decoction combined with the Elixir of Vitriol has answered the intention better than in any other form. At the same time I order the patient's drink to be acidulated with such a quantity of Elixir of Vitriol as will make it palatable & he may at the same time take as much Claret & Rhenish Wine with or without Water as is agreeable to him. These Wines are preferable to Madeira because less heating & inflaming. The Elix: Vitriol. is perhaps one of the best remedies that can be administered in the Confluent Smallpox; it is an excellent tonic, a powerful antiseptic & as an acid it keeps the fauces clean & encourages the secretion from the Salivary Glands. We can scarcely give too much of

of it; it may be given in Water & Sugar; it
 may be mixed with any Syrup & taken al-
 most constantly; & there are many instances
 of patients being recovered from the most des-
 perate state by the free use of the Elixir of
 Vitriol. Vegetable Acids, particularly Oranges
 & Lemons & any other acids & acriscent fruits
 are likewise highly useful. Opening the Pus-
 tules w. a needle & wiping them with a Sponge
 that has previously been dipped in Warm Water
 takes off a quantity of the Matter, relaxes the
 superficies & prevents in some measure the reab-
 sorption of the variolous matter. A constant
 attention to the temperature of the Air is
 necessary during the whole course of the disease
 & nothing is of more consequence than the
 free circulation of air. Sydenham & Kirkpa-
 trick mention instances of persons being
 laid

laid out for dead who recovered on being exposed to the Air. Dr. Huch observed a similar circumstance at Oswego in the War before the last: & within these few years the following remarkable circumstance happened in London a place of all others where we would least expect such an occurrence. M. Holland an eminent Comedian was seized with the Confluent Smallpox in the natural way & to all appearance died of it; he was accordingly laid out & in consequence of being put in a cooler situation, he revived & became sufficiently sensible to make his Will & settle his temporal affairs; he even lived two days after this resuscitation but finally submitted to y. violence of the disease. At a Fire which happened in Brentford in England, many years ago, at a time when the Smallpox was epidemic in that town, 150 persons

persons ill of the Smallpox were carried out into
~~into~~ the open air, tho in the winter season, &
 of these only one died. From these instances it
 is very evident that the air in a chamber
 may be kept so cool that a person in
 health, in his usual cloathing, may not be
 incommoded by the Cold. It is likewise of
 consequence to change the Body & bed linen
 of the patient frequently to prevent the of-
 fensive smell that arises from the putre-
 faction of the pustules. The floor may
 also be sprinkled with Vinegar & strewed
 with Pine, fir or any other vegetable sub-
 stance, particularly in the Summer, to re-
 fresh & cool the air & correct the bad ten-
 dency of it. Cordial & heating diaphoretics are
 certainly highly injurious to bring out & keep up as
 it is termed the eruption, for you will always observe
 that the higher the fever the less kindly will the
 eruption

eruption take place. It is likewise of great consequence to keep the bowels gently laxative during the whole course of the disease; for the contents of the bowels soon acquire a putrid tendency in this disease if they are not constantly evacuated; this putrid tendency not only proves an irritation to the system. but further augments the putrefactive disposition that prevails in the Confluent Smallpox. With respect to the use of Blisters in the smallpox, we employ them to moderate particular symptoms & likewise with a view of determining the disease to parts less important to the functions of Life. In great oppression at the Breast & difficult breathing attending the Smallpox I advise a blister to be applied to the Sternum; when the Throat is much affected blisters are to be applied to the external fauces; & when the Swelling in the face begins to subside we apply blisters to the

Arms

arms & legs to encourage the swelling of the extremities. In an affection of the Throat, difficult deglutition, & when the salivation abates, it will be proper to make use of Gargles or what I think answers the purpose better, the vapours of hot Water & occasionally of Vinegar to relax & stimulate the glands to a more copious secretion & excretion. We may likewise administer antimonials & even Mercurials to bring on a free Spitting. Dr Lettson tells us that Mercurial Ointment applied to the legs had a very favourable effect in the Confluent Smallpox. In the only instance in which I tried it, I could not perceive any benefit from it. During the Eruptive fever it is not uncommon for Convulsions to attack the patient & if they happen about the time the Smallpox are coming out they are seldom attended with danger, they however at times come on earlier & then they are ^{certainly}

certainly more dangerous; & they are indeed at all times alarming to y. relations. They are principally owing to two Causes; to the height of the fever & to irritation. In the former case exposing the patient to the Air, by which the heat is moderated, proves the most effectual remedy; & when they happen in a very irritable habit, a sufficient dose of Laudanum will be most effectual. Immersing the feet in warm water as it is Antispasmodic has its uses; but a dose of Laudanum is more certain & effectual. But when convulsions come on in y. early state of the eruptive fever they indicate a violent disease & generally of a putrid nature. In this case it will likewise be proper to administer the Laudanum; tho I have never seen an instance of recovery where the Eruptive fever was putrid; they either died ^{ing} of Convulsions or of the putrescency that prevailed in the system before the Eruption was completed. with

With respect to the use of Opium in the Smallpox
 there have been various opinions; some physicians
 of the first eminence condemn its use in general,
 whilst others recommend it on every occasion.
 Whenever I can trace any of the Symptoms of the
 Smallpox to be occasioned by Irritation, I administer
 Opium freely & repeatedly. Thus, when the patient
 is extremely restless, has twitchings, & even convul-
 sions & the pulse does not at the same time indi-
 cate a state of considerable inflammatory dia-
 thesis; I think Opium the sovereign remedy. But
 when the fever is considerable, this ought to be
 moderated by cooling medicines, by laxatives &
 cool air; but still I think Opium useful to
 procure rest when the patient cannot have
 natural rest. With respect to the Event of the
 Disease we may observe in general, that the distinct
 Smallpox seldom prove fatal; tho there are instan-
 ces where a patient died who had but few pock. The
 Confluent

Confluent are always attended with danger; & the following
 symptoms have always been reckoned as foreboding
 an unfavourable termination. When the face does not
 swell properly or the Swelling subsides before the
 disease is at the height; if the hands & feet do
 not swell when the Swelling in y^e face goes down;
 When there is a Tension & Swelling of the Belly
 with anxiety & pain, when there is a grinding of
 the Teeth, Coma, Convulsions; & when Petechia &
 bloody Urine take place it indicates Putrefaction
 & very great danger.

Inoculation

Inoculation of the Small-pox.

Before we enter upon it, it may not be improper to give you a short history of its first introduction into the civilized parts of Europe. The first account that we have of it mentions the practice in Constantinople. In the year 1673, a Grecian Woman inoculated a number of Children in that City with great success & continued the practice from that time to the year 1714; it is thought that during that space she inoculated several hundred thousand. M. Montague was at that time Ambassador from England at the Port & had his Son, who was born in Constantinople during his Embassy, inoculated by her. His Lady on her return to England gave so favourable an account of y.^e practice that the royal family of England came to the resolution of having their

Excerpting

Offspring inoculated; but it was determined to make the experiment first on six Malefactors in Newgate whose lives had been forfeited for the Crimes they had committed. They were accordingly inoculated & had the disorder very favourably, except one woman who did not receive the infection & it was afterwards discovered that she had previously had the disease in the natural way. It was then practised in the royal family but did not succeed so favourably as it had ^{done} on the Criminals. Since that time the practice has been continued & is now almost become general in many countries of Europe & America. We are next to consider the Various Circumstances necessary to be attended to in Inoculation.

1st regards the Choice of Matter.

2nd — the proper age of the Subject to be inoculated

- 3rd regards the Season of the Year most proper to communicate the Infection.
- 4th the Preparation that necessarily accompanies (it.
- 5th the most eligible Method of communicating the infection.
- 6th the time y^e patient generally sickens to. the Method of treating him during y^e eruptive fever.
- 7th the Success that commonly attends Inoculation
- 8th 5th Respecting the Choice of Matter. It is now the prevailing opinion that this has little or no influence on y^e future event of the disease. It has been observed & the experiment has been designedly made, that Matter taken from a patient who had the worst kind of ^{confluent} Smallpox has produced a very favourable pock; & on the Contrary, matter taken from a favourable pock has produced a most unfavourable & fatal kind. It therefore depends on the Constitution that receives

receives & not on the constitution that furnishes the matter, what kind of Pock is to be the consequence of Inoculation. It is likewise an Opinion generally established that no other diseases can be transferred by Inoculation & that neither the Scrophula, Venereal or any other disease will be propagated, even if the person from whom we take the matter should be labouring under any of these diseases at y. time. These, I say, are opinions that are generally ^{received} & established; nor do I mean to advance any thing to invalidate them, tho they have never had any influence on my conduct or practice. For I have ever made it an indispensable rule to take the infected matter from the most favourable kind of Pock & from persons who had at least every appearance of being entirely free from hereditary or acquired diseases. And I recommend it to you to observe the same caution, for accidents

accidents may hapen under the most favourable circumstances.

2. Respecting the Age of the person to be inoculated, it is an observation confirmed by experience that young children run a greater risk than after they are somewhat advanced. D. Dimesdale who was one of the most successful practitioners in this line, tells us he would never of choice inoculate a Child under two years of age; & the more they exceed that period the better. Children in general, have got all their Teeth by the time they are two years of age & therefore after that period there is not much danger from Teething. In this City however it is not possible to observe his Rule for Children are so much exposed to receiving v. infection in the natural way that the greater part are inoculated long before

before they are two years old. The most proper time
to inoculate children, when we cannot wait till
they have passed this time, appears to be be-
tween the third & seventh month. If we ino-
culate them earlier, we are frequently disappoint-
ed in communicating the infection to them
& besides at that tender age, slight causes
will often produce alarming symptoms which
we would wish to avoid if possible. However if
the smallpox prevails & there is a danger of
the child's receiving the infection in the natural
way we must inoculate them younger & accord-
ingly I have inoculated several who were not above
4 weeks old. Few children cut teeth before
they are 6 or 7 months old & even if they should
be getting their Front Teeth or Incisors, this need
not deter us from inoculating them, as they
generally cut them with very little trouble
or uneasiness. It sometimes happens that a
Child

Child will get a pock or two on the lips or tongue, which impedes it's sucking in this case it may be supported with spoon meat for a few days especially if it has been accustomed to feed; This is another argument in favour of allowing a child to be three months or more old before it is inoculated.

3. With respect to y^e preparation necessary, various sentiments are entertained on this subject. Some practitioners depend entirely on Regimen, while others think medicine indispensibly necessary. Much Quackery & Artifice has undoubtedly been practised on this subject; as every inoculator & even some regular bred practitioners have propagated the idea of being possessed of some specific or Nostrum that has a particular effect in rendering the disease mild & favourable. But all the preparations

tions employed for the purpose are composed of Mercury & Antimony variously combined. Some have used a powder composed of Calomel Magnesia & Cinnabar; others of Calomel, magnesia & ethiops mineral. A powder is to be taken every 4th night & the next morning a smart purge is administered. Dr. Dimsdale who is in my opinion one of the most candid & successful practitioners in this line made use of Calomel, Tartar emetic & any absorbent powder; & at the same time confined his patients to a strict regimen; by this method he succeeded so well that he lost only two out of 1400 which he inoculated. This plan I have invariably pursued since I commenced practitioner. If the Child is at y. Breast I forbid the mother or nurse the use of all kinds of Meat, Fish, Eggs, Butter, & Cheese, unless she is a weakly woman & troubled w. flatulencies

cies; in that case I allow her thin broth
& some of y. Meat of which the Broth is made,
for dinner. To the Mother or Nurse I adminis-
ter no medicine whatever. If they are of a
robust Constitution & gross habit of body I or-
der them to observe this regimen 6 or 8 days be-
fore the Child is inoculated; but unless that
is the Case, it is not necessary to restrict
them before the operation is performed. To the
Child I administer every morning a powder
composed of Calomel Tartar emetic & prepared
Chalk.

Rx. Calomel: grvj

Tart: emet: grj

Cut: ppt: ~~ij~~ ^{ij} ~~ss~~ ^{ss} giant pulv: ag: viij. For a

Child a twelvemonth old & upwards; as I have
repeatedly observed that a child a year old is not
more affected by this quantity of the Medicine
than one of 5 or 6 years of age. To a child of a more
tender age we lessen the Medicine in proportion.

Any

Any kind of Syrup or Melasses is the best vehicle to administer the powder in, as we can then be assured of its taking the whole. Some children especially very young ones will not bear the Tartar emetic, as it operates violently on their tender stomachs; to these I substituted the Specacuanha in the room of it & with equally good effects. I consider 5 or 6 grains of Specacuanha to be equal to grj of Tartar Emetic for a child. The patient is to begin w. the medicine the morning after the Operation & to take a powder regularly every day untill the whole are taken, unless they should operate violently which is seldom the case. The usual effect from the Medicine is that the first, second & sometimes the third dose excite a gentle Vomiting; but it very seldom has this effect afterwards & it generally keeps the Body regular or rather laxative. If the Child is no longer at the Breast, I put it under the same

same regimen that was prescribed for a Nurse
& generally a few days before the operation is
performed. I have invariably administered this
preparation to every child or person I ever ino-
culated & with this remarkable success, that
in 24 years practice I never lost but one pati-
ent under inoculation till last fall.

for tho it had but few pustules it sunk merely from Debility..

This Success is not to be attributed to any
Nostrum or peculiarity of Method, but en-
tirely to a very strict attention that my pa-
tients attend to the rules which I have just
now enumerated to you & to my having always
declined inoculating those that appeared to
me to be improper subjects to receive the infec-
tion. This preparation & this regimen are indeed
particularly calculated to counteract the
inflammatory diathesis which we are chiefly
to

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to guard against; for we cannot out of the whole
Materia Medica compose a Medicine that
will have this effect more certain than the
powders just described to you or a composition
of Mercury & Antimony. There are some prac-
titioners who trust entirely to Regimen & are
of opinion that no medicine can have any
effect to moderate the variolous infection. I
know several however who were formerly of this
opinion & practised on these principles; but
they are candid enough to acknowledge & rectify
their error. Others there are who continue to
trust entirely to regimen from a persuasion
that nothing further is necessary; children
however in this city sometimes die under Inoc-
ulation & if I am rightly informed, it of-
tenest happens where no medicine is adminis-
tered & the whole process consists entirely of
an attention to Regimen.

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4. With respect to the Season of y^r. Year that is most favourable for inoculation. This is in my opinion of less consequence than has generally been imagined. Most Practitioners have preferred the Spring; but the Inflammatory Diathesis prevails more then than at any other season of the year & it is that we have chiefly to guard against in y^r. Smallpox. The only Circumstance in favour of the Spring is that if the patient should have the disorder unfavorably, the favorable weather of the approaching Summer will contribute much to his speedy & perfect recovery. My Rule for inoculating is from the middle of September to y^r. beginning of June. I decline performing the operation from that time to the middle of September, except on particular & pressing occasions, not so much on account of the heat as because the Children, in

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in this city, are during the Summer months, liable to particular disorders especially of the Stomach & Bowels & it is certainly of consequence that our patients should not be exposed to the attack of other diseases while indisposed with the Smallpox.

5. With respect to the best Method of performing the Operation or of communicating the infection various opinions have likewise been entertained on this subject. It was formerly the custom to make incisions in both Arms or in both Legs & to introduce a thread or lint impregnated with the variolous matter, which was covered with any adhesive plaister & secured with a bandage. In consequence of this mode of communicating the infection a considerable inflammation & suppuration took place which then was thought salutary as

as it was supposed that, by the suppuration, vent was given to the variolous matter & the disease much alleviated. This was however a very erroneous opinion & tedious & frequently very alarming abscesses often took place. Among other improvements Sutton has the merit of exploding that mode of communicating the infection. We now impregnate a lancet, some prefer a needle, with the variolous matter, moisten it with a drop of water if necessary & introduce it under the Cuticle or Scarf Skin, but so lightly as to just give the appearance of blood; the less the better, but some is necessary, as there is then more certainty that the infection will be communicated to the System. No plaister or dressing what-
ever

ever is applied over the puncture. By this improved method of giving the disease, we very seldom have any considerable inflammation excited in the part & we may likewise commonly in two or three days ascertain whether the infection takes effect. I am of opinion with W. John Hunter that y. infection in the first instance takes place only partially in the part inoculated; & that it will occasionally happen that the system will not receive the infection, tho the arm inflames & has many marks of what usually takes place when the disease is general. Physicians inattentive to this circumstance have sometimes been hasty in their conclusions & pronounced confidently that a person had gone thro the disease & was secured against any farther danger from infection when sometime after they

they have taken the disease in the natural way & perhaps lost a valuable life by trusting to ^{an} ill grounded opinion of the physician. Several Melancholy instances of this kind have occurred in this City. I always mistrust the disease if the inflammation takes place within a few days after the inoculation & becomes in any degree considerable, for by this means the absorbent vessels become incapable of performing their office & conveying the infection into the system; but if a small hardness only is perceptible in the punctured part for some days, which gradually increases & inflames about the time of the eruptive fever, spreading in circumference, there is little or indeed no doubt of the Disease having been communicated to the System. In this case too there is always an eschar formed, which by degrees digests & drops out leaving an indelible Mark

Mark or pit that will ever remain & no time will
efface it. If the inflammation is considerable & ex-
tends much it will be proper to bathe or wash the
part repeatedly with cold Water or weak lead Water.
It was formerly indeed the practice to apply poultices
& fomentations to the parts but these are improper,
as it is not our intention to encourage a
considerable suppuration in the part. If the Eschar
is hard & a long time in digesting out, it will be
proper to apply a little soft pomatum or Cerate
made of Wax & Oil spread on soft linen, upon
the part to keep it free from irritation & by soft-
ening assist the digestion or separation from the sound
parts.

C. Respecting the Time the patient generally
sickens with the method of treating him dur-
ing the Eruptive fever, the following observa-
tions are to be attended to. There is no precise
time for the Eruptive fever to come on. I
have

have known it as early as the 5.th day; & as late as the 15.th. Instances are however recorded of its taking place on the 3.rd day. The treatment during the eruptive fever is now very different from what it was even 30 years ago. For this improvement we are likewise indebted to M.^r Sutton & after him Baron Dimsdale was the means of making it more general. It is by many thought that the patients cannot be exposed too much to the Cold during the eruptive fever & consequent Eruption. Of the beneficial effects of Cold a remarkable instance occurred at Brentford near London in y.^r year 1735. During a great fire which consumed a considerable part of the town they were under the Necessity of exposing 150 persons ill of the Small pox in the open air, during a severe frost

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frost, under a bridge, for several days; only one died
of the disorder. In England they expose them to
the open air in the winter, during the eruptive
fever, untill the fever is moderated & repeat
it several times in the day if necessary; even if
they are seized with Convulsions they expose them
to the Air & Cold, as the most effectual method of
relieving them. In the East Indies where Inoculation
likewise prevails, it is the Custom to throw cold
Water on the patients twice a day from the
time they are inoculated untill they have
gone through the whole course of the disease.
They likewise keep them as cool as possible in
point of dress & exposure to the Air. The Ara-
bians from whom the disease was first brought
into Europe keep their patients cool, confine
them in a great measure to cooling acidulated &
ripe fruits & supply them with Water cooled
with Ice. In this Country the weather is perhaps
too

too changeable to observe altogether the same Rules in point of dress & cloathing, that they do in many parts of Europe & particularly in the hot Climates of Asia. I have therefore in my own practice laid it down as an inva-
riable rule, that my patients, from the time they are inoculated untill the eruptive fe-
ver comes on, should cloath themselves altogether as they do in health; but, as soon as the Eruptive fever comes on, the cloath-
ing is to be adapted to the state of the fe-
ver. They are to be as much in fr. Air as convenient; but it is not my intention that they are to expose themselves in such a manner as to be in danger of taking cold. For I have on several occasions seen the disad-
vantage of young Children being too much ex-
posed

posed, & I had, sometime ago, very nearly lost a child about three months old, during the eruptive fever of the Smallpox, from its being too long exposed to the Cold. It was first seized with spasmodic affections in the Stomach & Bowels, which soon became general over the whole frame that at one time I really thought the Child was gone. A warm Bath & 7 or 8 drops of Laudanum forced down, brought the Child to & it recovered. In these cases I never found any thing equal to Laudanum; The Child is taken with a constant uneasiness & fretfulness with occasional violent fits of Screaming that require immediate relief. A sufficient dose of Laudanum & this to be repeated every 7 or 8 hours will commonly remove the uneasiness & an emollient Laxative glyster will contribute to the same intention. For the Cause of the disorder is in the Stomach & bowels & as I just now observed generally

generally brought on by Cold. Another very essential direction during the eruptive fever is that the child should be carefully attended to in the Night & while it is asleep; that as soon as the fever begins to increase & especially if it begins to start it may be taken up & carried into an adjoining apartment untill the fever subsides. If this Caution is sufficiently attended to there will never be any danger of a child being seized with Convulsions; at least I have never yet seen a child attacked with them, but when the parents or nurse were inattentive to the directions that were given them & kept the Child too warm. And if a child should be seized with fits I am of opinion that exposing it for a short time to the Air will answer a much better purpose than immersing its feet in warm water & generally before a fire which

which often increase of heat & fever. If however, notwithstanding all these precautions, the fever should run too high & there be danger of too great a load of Smallpox or of the disease becoming confluent, we must have recourse to other means. One of the most effectual is purging & for this purpose we administer some cooling laxative; for instance Salts, & if this cannot be given, a dose of Salap & Cremor Tartar. When the pulse is hard & full I have seen bleeding afford very considerable relief. It is however seldom if ever necessary to have recourse to these methods when the above directions have been from the beginning attended to.

7. With respect to the Success that has attended Inoculation, this has been various; accordingly as the patients have been differently treated. Baron Dimsdale, as I observed to you last about one out of 700. In my own practice I have not had

had y^e. misfortune of losing one during almost 20 years tho I have inoculated not a few every year.

In y^e. Smallpox hospital near London they have lost one in y^e. But even this is much in favour of the Practice for by the most impartial calculations it appears that in y^e. natural Smallpox, one in 10 dies even in favourable Seasons. But inoculation has been ^{accused of being} the means that more people die of y^e. Smallpox now than before inoculation was introduced into Europe. Before that time the smallpox did not prevail constantly in a Country. On the contrary this disease did not make its appearance for ⁷, 10 or more years & then might with care be avoided by those who had never had it; of course many people passed through life & arrived at a good old age without ever having had the Smallpox. This is the case even at this time in some parts

parts of America & upon this principle inoculation
 has been forbid in some of the New England states
 & if I am not mistaken in some parts to the
 Southward of this. It is on the same principle that
 it has never been admitted into France & some
 other Countries of Europe. For notwithstanding
 the favourable success that attends inocu-
 lation it has been asserted & with a great degree
 of probability that more persons now die in the
 City of London in the course of 20 years of the
 Smallpox than there did in any 20 years before
 the Practice of inoculation was introduced. And
 for this reason that the disease is now always
 prevailing in that place, of course every person
 who has not had it, is more or less subject to
 it every day & liable to be carried off by it. Various
 attempts have indeed been made to remedy this in-
 convenience; it has been proposed to inoculate
 generally over the whole Kingdom that by this
 means

means the very source of y^e disease might be destroyed & it has been supposed, that the disorder might thus be totally extirpated. This however is a project that will probably never be realized, as ^{it} will be impossible to obtain such a general Consent. In many Villages & Country towns it has indeed been in a great measure carried into execution & we accordingly have accounts published where whole towns have, in a manner, been inoculated at y^e same time & with very great success. And if the practice is continued in them yearly & all those are inoculated who are born within y^e year, they will in all probability hereafter, lose very few if any of their Children or Citizens by y^e Smallpox.

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It is -

However if you examine the accounts that have been given of y^e success of inoculⁿ in N^o Eng^l you will find this difference #

Chicken-pox.

The Chicken pox is attended with an inflammatory fever which is soon succeeded by watery Pimples or Blisters at first resembling *z.* Small-pox but they do not fill with pus & in a few days terminate in Scales which fall off in a short time. It is in general a very mild disease & seldom requires the Assistance of Medicine; the Eruptive fever is sometimes so considerable as to be attended with Head-ach & other symptoms of fever; we may in this case recommend cooling Drinks, administer Nitre & gentle laxatives if the patient is costive; but I have never found it necessary to have recourse to bleeding or indeed much medicine of any kind.

Rubeola or Measles.

The Measles come on with a contagious inflammatory fever attended with Sneezing & a Running at the Nose, a Redness & Watering of the Eyes with a dry husky cough. On the 4.th day & sometimes later, there appear little Specks like Flea bites, scarce perceptible to y. touch or raised above y. Skin & after remaining out 3 days they disappear, leaving little scales resembling Bran.

The Measles appeared in Europe at y. same time w. the Smallpox; the first description we have of them is by the Arabian physician Rhazes who tells us they were described by a physician of y. name of Aaron, cotemporary to Mahomet.

The Eruptive fever comes on with alternate Cold & heat, Nausea, Want of Appetite, white moist tongue, hoarse cough, sore Throat & particularly to. an affection of the Eyes. A Vomiting frequently precedes the eruption, as well as Diarrhoea. The Eruption is immediately preceded by restlessness with an itching of the Skin; sometimes there is a bleeding at y. Nose. Tho they appear at first in small points they soon run together into Blotches & in

in y^e. face at least, are raised above the skin which however is
 only perceptible to y^e. Touch. This is not in general the case in
 other parts of the body. Except y^e. fever the other symptoms do
 not remit upon y^e. Eruption; The Cough particularly, continues
 through the whole course of y^e. disease, often for a considerable
 time after; the fever remits but does not go off entirely un-
 till the desquamation has taken place; which is generally in
 3 or 4 days from the time they first made their appearance.
 They line the throat & internal parts as well as y^e. external. They
 attack a person but once in his life & are communicated by contagion.
 They are often succeeded by diarrhoea which sometimes comes on
 too during the course of the disease. They are apt to leave a
 weakness of the Eyes & sometimes lay y^e. foundation for Pulmo-
 nary complaints. I have met with one case only in my practice
 that was succeeded by a putrid tendency. This was in a child of a
 year old which I attended last spring & died with symptoms of
 considerable putrescency. The part on which a blister had been ap-
 plied became gangrenous as did the orifice where the child
 had been bled in y^e. course of the disease. But this is the only
 instance I ever met with of a putrid tendency & this did not come
 on untill the child had apparently recovered from y^e. Measles. In
 every other case y^e. Symptoms were inflammatory during the
 whole course of y^e. disease & the only danger to be guarded against
 arose

arose from y^e inflammatory diathesis affecting y^e breast & Lungs. D. Watson has observed & described the Measles as being accompanied with a putrid fever & proving extremely fatal; & we cannot suppose that a physician of his knowledge & experience could have been mistaken in y^e disease; but there is no doubt that former writers have confounded y^e Measles with y^e Scarlatina & described y^e latter disease for y^e Measles. It follows of course that when y^e Measles are accompanied with putrescency y^e treatment must be the same as in other putrid fevers.

With respect to the Treatment of the Measles this is certainly essentially different from y^e Smallpox tho y^e same treatment has been thought applicable to both diseases by some physicians of eminence. But in y^e Measles much depends in my opinion upon avoiding cold & guarding the patient against exposing himself or taking cold; for as y^e most disagreeable circumstance attending y^e Measles arises from y^e Catarrhal symptoms which accompany them & there is danger of their terminating in a Peripneumony, the patient should therefore be kept in a chamber moderately warm, not expose himself to y^e cold air & not make use of any cold drinks; but drink plentifully of any mucilaginous or demulcent teas or infusions Milk warm. His Diet should be Vegetables & Milk.

Of y^e dangerous consequences that attend exposure to Cold, I had a striking instance in a family in this City where I attended 4 Children in y^e Measles in y^e latter end of y^e month of March. They
all

all were in a very promising way, but y^e. youngest child particularly who was about two years old had y^e. symptoms mild & y^e. eruption was taking place in a favourable manner. To indulge y^e. child y^e. nurse carried it into y^e. yard, as y^e. air was not cold tho rather damp; but did not keep it out 10 minutes. In less than an hour after, the child was taken with a violent Dyspnoea; y^e. eruptions became faint & disappeared & tho every endeavour was exerted to relieve y^e. child it died y^e. next day. And from a variety of instances that have come under my own observation, I am persuaded that exposure to cold in y^e. Measles is often attended with y^e. most pernicious consequences; & that y^e. disease is in general severe in proportion as the patient has been exposed to Cold. To moderate y^e. fever I have always found Nitre very effectual. To Children of 4 or 5 years old I give gr. v. every two ^{or 3} hours. Grown persons may take from gr. x. to gr. xv. at a time. Whenever there is a pain in y^e. Breast or side wth difficulty of breathing, I order bleeding. There are perhaps few diseases which bear y^e. loss of blood better than y^e. Measles. This practice was first introduced by y^e. celebrated D^r. Mead & with y^e. following anecdote. A young physician requested D^r. Mead to inform him, what method he pursued in y^e. measles, that proved so generally successful; he answered him that his chief dependance was on bleeding & recommended it to him to pursue the same method. And tho bleeding may not be necessary in every case of Measles yet whenever there is y^e. least apprehension of unfavourable consequences it will always be most prudent to order bleeding. It may be practised at any stage or period of y^e. Disease; for as y^e. Measles are from y^e. beginning attended with y^e. inflammatory diathesis bleeding must of course be always seasonable, whenever y^e. cough or other circumstances make it expedient. Adequate attention must likewise be had to

to y. state of y. bowels & Costiveness must be obviated by glysters, gentle laxatives or by desiring y. patient to drink Crem. Tartar: beverage to answer y. purpose. A Costiveness is generally succeeded by a violent diarrhoea which is most effectually prevented by keeping y. bowels regular. Antimonials are likewise useful when there is a considerable oppression at y. Breast; we give them in small doses to excite Nausea occasionally, ^{even} a little vomiting will not be amiss. If y. Cough is very troublesome I administer anodynes without any hesitation as I am persuaded that y. constant irritation occasioned by perpetual coughing is much more injurious by keeping up y. inflammatory diathesis & exhausting y. strength of y. patient than any inconvenience that can be produced by y. Opicides. This is likewise y. most effectual medicine to check a diarrhoea when it is too violent. The diarrhoea that is sometimes y. consequence of y. Measles is frequently & suddenly relieved by bleeding. If the strength of y. patient permits & there is no particular objection we may order a few grains of Specacuanha to evacuate y. contents of y. stomach as this will render y. effects of y. Opium more certain. Demulcents are likewise of use for the Cough. A little Spermaceti & Honey affords us a very simple & good one; to this a small quantity of Lime or Lemon juice may be added to render it more palatable. The G. Arabic is also good. I have known y. Cough so incessant that there was not a minute's interval for hours together, but when recourse was had to anodynes & I am persuaded the patients could never have gone through y. disorder if y. irritation had not been quieted by Opium. Whenever y. Symptoms of Pleurisy take place; we should after bleeding apply a blister to y. Sternum being y. place where it will prove most effectual & at y. same time easier applied, more readily dressed & less painful than one on any other part of y. Thorax. When y. Chest is much loaded w. mucus I have seen very favourable effects from a few grains of Calomel to procure one or two plentiful evacuations by stool. The Vapour of hot Water is highly useful in all diseases of y. Breast & particularly in Catarrhal Complaints; & I have seen very favourable effects from it in y. Measles.

Measles. The Dryness & Stoppage in the Nose, which
are very troublesome symptoms are most effectually
relieved by the Steams of Hot-Water & by oily Appli-
cations. It is usual & it is a very proper practice
to administer one or two purges after the Measles
are gone off, with a view of carrying off
the remains of any Inflammatory Diathesis
is that may ^(be) remain in the System -
If there should be any danger of P^hth^{is}is
after the Disease is gone off, we should
prescribe a Milk & Vegetable diet, order
small but repeated bleedings & give
gentle Emetics once or twice a week
until the Cough Dyspnoea and
Fever are entirely removed -

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire.

